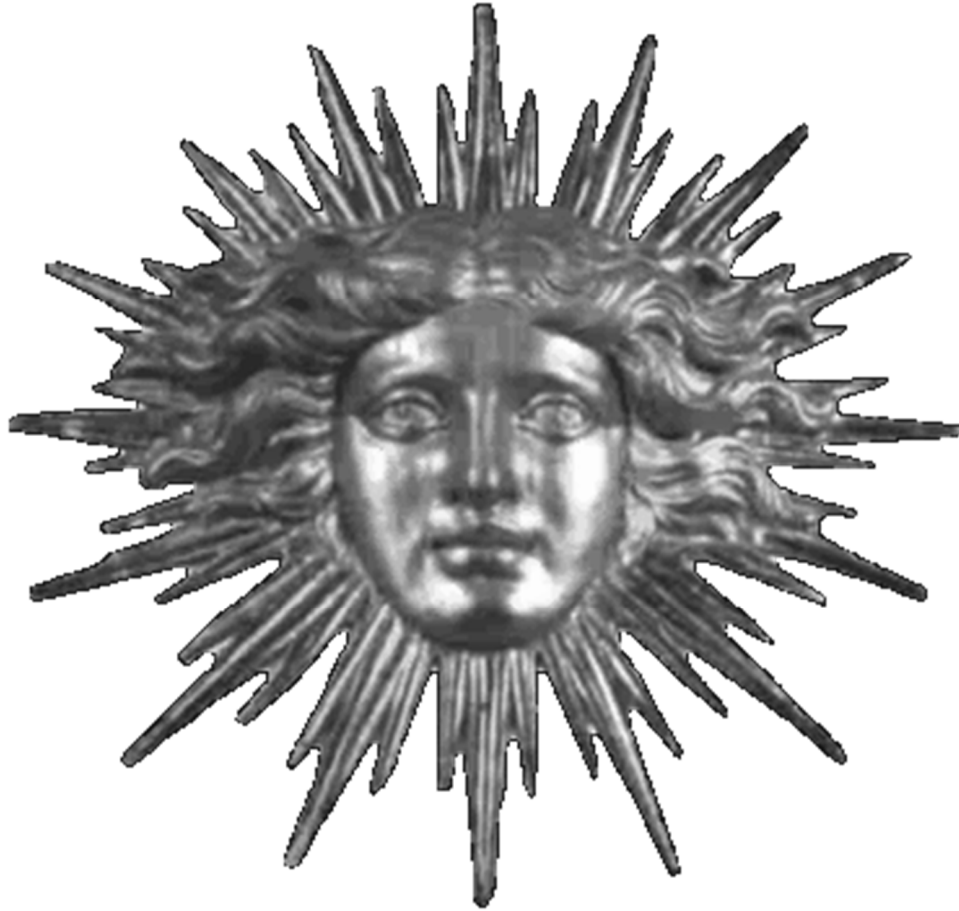


Absolutism & Constitutionalism



Mckay Ch. 15

Learning Objectives

- What were the common crises and achievements of seventeenth-century Europe?
- What factors led to the rise of the French absolutist state under Louis XIV, and why did absolutist Spain experience decline in the same period?
- What were the social conditions of Eastern Europe, and how did the rulers of Austria and Prussia transform their nations into powerful absolutist monarchies?
- What were the distinctive features of Russian and Ottoman absolutism?
- How and why did the constitutional state triumph in the Dutch Republic and England?
- What was the baroque style in art and music, and where was it popular?

15-1: Seventeenth-Century Crisis and Rebuilding

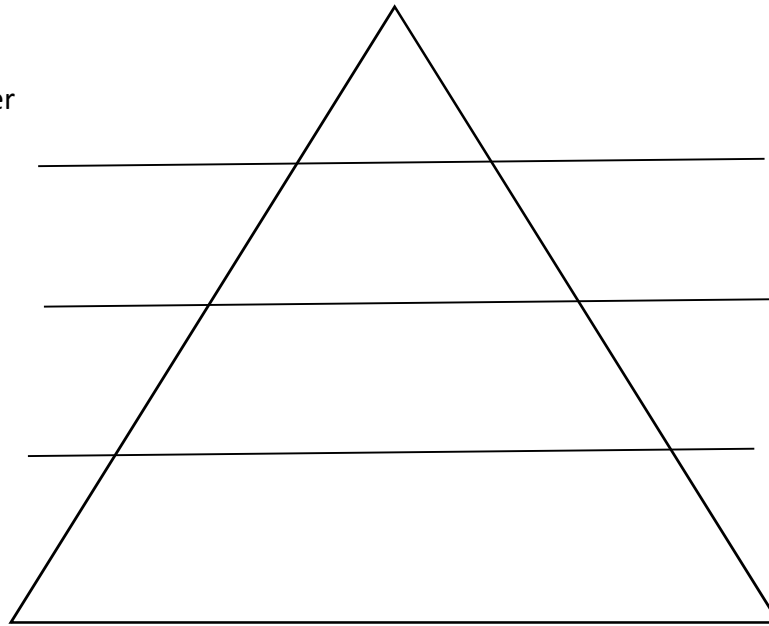
1. Describe the make-up of the social order of 17th century Europe.

Top of the social order

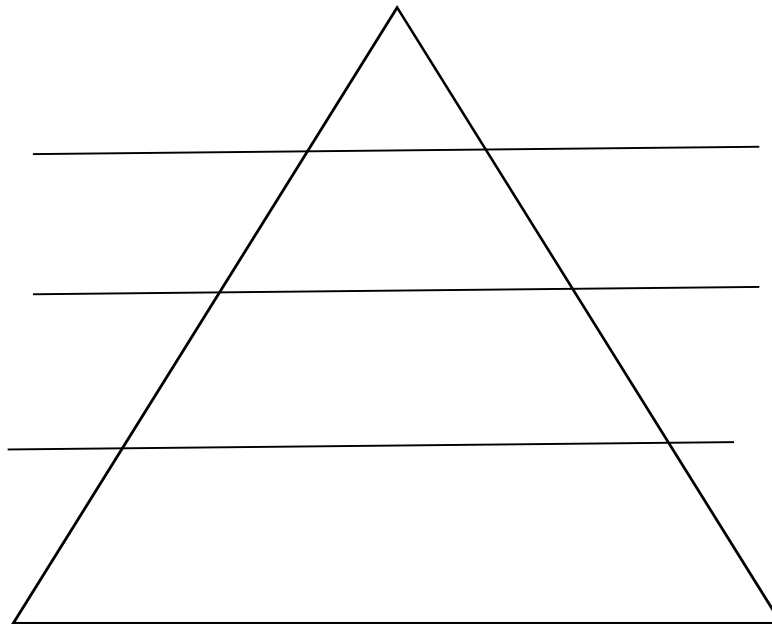
Second tier

Third tier

Lower tier



2. 17th century European societies were *patriarchal* in nature. List some of the examples of the way this was evident.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
3. Describe the social order in 17th century European peasant villages.



4. Food shortages due to crop failures often led to famine. What effect did the harsh conditions resulting from famine and disease have on the economy?
5. What was role of the Peace of Augsburg (1555) in the start of the Thirty Years' War?
6. Why did Catholic France side with the Protestants in the Thirty Years' War?
7. What were the political, religious, and economic consequences of the Thirty Years' War in Europe?

<i>Political</i>	<i>Religious</i>	<i>Economic</i>

8. Explain the significance of the following:

Cardinal Richelieu	
Peace of Westphalia 1648	

9. What is the difference between an absolutist and constitutionalist government?

10. What were some of the common traits of absolutist and constitutionalist governments

11. What areas of control gave absolutist and constitutionalist governments new levels of control in the 17th century?

12. Why did most of the popular uprisings in 17th century Europe over issues such as food shortages, rising prices, and taxation fail?

15-2 p. 469-478 Absolutism in France and Spain

13. In what ways did Henry IV consolidate absolute rule in France?

14. In what ways did the French minister Richelieu symbolize and enhance absolutism?

15. Describe the successes and failures of Richelieu's successor, Mazarin.

Successes	Shortcomings

16. What effect did the *fronde* have on Louis XIV's dealings with the nobility? (This will be addressed in class – ask if you don't get the answer)

17. What is meant by “the divine right of kings?”

18. Complete the following chart on Louis XIV.

Personal traits	Significant events and accomplishments of his reign

18. Why did Louis XIV require nobles to spend time at Versailles?

19. What is mercantilism?

20. What were the mercantilist policies of the French minister Colbert regarding the following?

French industry	
Exports	
Domestic tariffs	
Tariffs on foreign goods	
Canada	

21. List the ways in which Louis XIV's secretary of state for war Francois le Tellier, improved the French military.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.

22. Complete the chart about the War of Spanish Succession (1701-1713)

Cause	Results

23. What is meant by the concept "balance of power"?

Identification - identify and explain the significance of each of the following. (Ask in class if these are not addressed – some are not in the book but are important to know)

<i>"L'état, c'est moi"</i>	<i>"I am the State" – supposedly a quote from Louis XIV, who felt he was as important to France as the sun was to the earth. It illustrates his view of himself as a divine right king.</i>
intendants	<i>Civil servants of Louis XIV who were sent to the provinces of France to ensure that the king's policies were being followed and enforced. These men, usually from the middle class, were loyal to the king and did a good job maintaining the king's unquestioned power throughout France.</i>
fronde	
Peace of Utrecht	

24. Explain how the following factors contributed to the decline of absolutism Spain in the 17th century.

Economy & industry	
Royal spending	
Aristocrats	
Monarchs	
International relations	

Ch. 15-3 p. 478-482 Absolutism in Austria and Prussia

25. What were the reasons for the re-emergence of serfdom in eastern Europe in the early modern period?

Think, don't write: In western Europe the conflict between the king and vassals resulted in gains for the common man. Why did this not happen in Eastern Europe?

26. What steps did Austrian Habsburg leaders Ferdinand II and Ferdinand III take to strengthen absolutism in the Holy Roman Empire?

27. How did Prussian Frederick William, the Great Elector, increase royal power?

28. What were some of achievements of Frederick William I, the "Soldiers' King," (r. 1713-1740) that strengthened royal power in Prussia?

Identification

Habsburgs	
Hohenzollerns	
Junkers	
<i>Sparta of the North</i>	<i>Name referencing Prussia, one of the most powerful states in all of Europe due to its strong military.</i>

Ch. 15-4 p. 482-489 The Development of Russia and the Ottoman Empire

29. How did the Mongols unify the eastern Slavs?

30. What role did Ivan the Terrible play in the rise of absolutism?

31. What role did Peter the Great play in the rise of absolutism?

Identification

boyars	
Ivan III (r. 1462-1505)	
Cossacks	
"Time of Troubles"	

32. What was life like for the common people under the early Romanov dynasty?

33. What was the result of Russia's early defeats in the Great Northern War at Navarre with Sweden?

Define and explain the significance of the following:

Charles XII of Sweden	
Battle of Poltova, 1709	

34. Why was Ottoman control of Constantinople (Istanbul) considered an improvement over Byzantine control?

Define and explain the significance of the following:

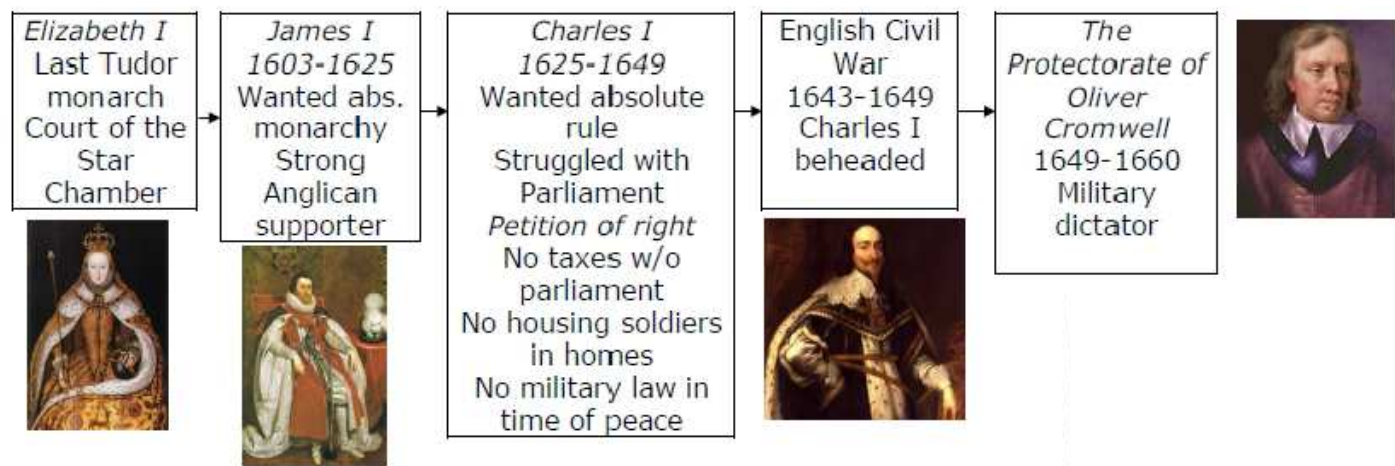
Sultan	
Janissary corps	
Millet system	
Suleiman	

15-5 p. 489-497 Alternatives to Absolutism in England and the Dutch Republic

35. Define the following:

Constitutionalism	
Republicanism	

Absolutist Claims in England



36. Define and state the significance of the following:

Puritans	
<i>Book of Common Prayer</i>	
Ship money	
Long Parliament	
Triennial Act 1641	

37. Complete the following chart about the English Civil War (1642-1649).

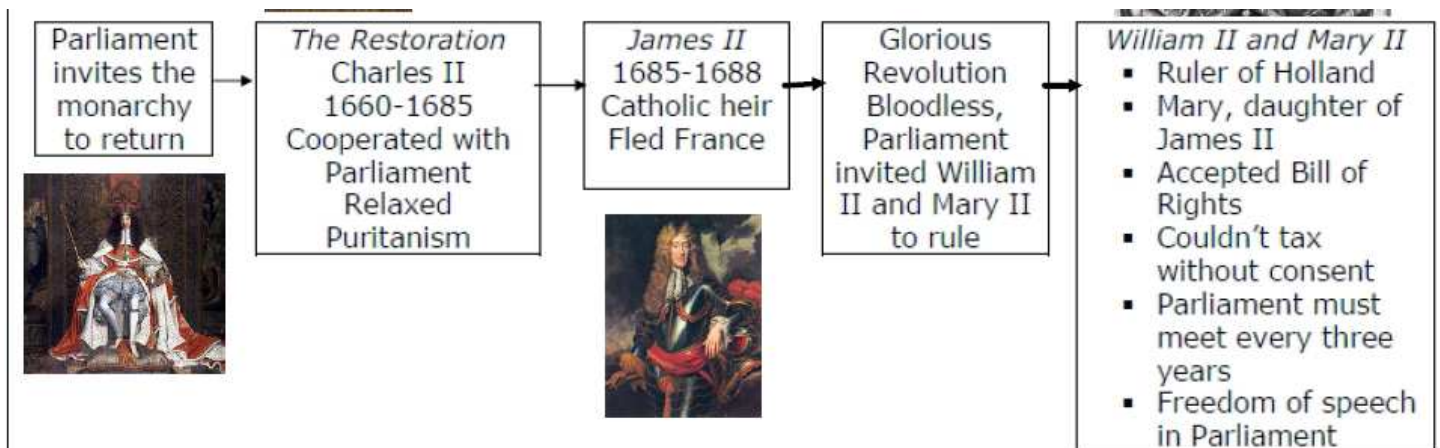
Cause	Course (major events, people)	Consequence

38. Define and state the significance of the following:

<i>Leviathan</i> by Thomas Hobbes	
Oliver Cromwell	
Protectorate	
Instrument of Government	
Navigation Acts	

39. List the major accomplishments of Oliver Cromwell as Protector of England.

The Restoration of the English Monarchy



40. What two problems did the restoration of Charles II fail to resolve and how were they ultimately resolved?

Problem	Resolution

41. What did James II do to anger Parliament?

41. Define or explain and state the significance of the following:

Test Act	
William of Orange and Mary	
Glorious Revolution 1688	
English Bill of Rights	
<i>Second Treatise of Civil Government</i> by John Locke 1690	

Natural rights	
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42. What was the long-term effect of republicanism under Cromwell in England?

The Dutch Republic in the 17th century

43. Describe the Dutch system of government. How was it different from that of other western European states?

44. Define or explain and state the significance of the following:

Regents	
States General	
Stadholder	
House of Orange	

45. Why were the Dutch so commercially prosperous?

15-6 p. 498-499 Baroque Art & Music

Describe why *baroque* art and architecture came about and give examples of how it was used.

Description	Why it came about	Examples of how it was used